

Lundy Island in Summer

Naturetrek Tour Report

9th – 13th June 2026



Lundy Cabbage



Puffins



Sika Deer



Small Blood-vein

Tour report by Andrew Cleave



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Summary

Early June is a great time to visit Lundy, as it is the peak of the seabird breeding season. The island is now home to 40,000 seabirds, including 95% of the English population of Manx Shearwaters, some of which we encountered on the boat crossing, and some of which we heard calling at night. This is also the ideal time to look at the coastal flora, which covers the rocky cliffs on the west side, and the sheltered coombes on the east. The two-hour sea crossing gives a good opportunity to see some of the seabirds and cetaceans which live in the Bristol Channel, and the resident Grey Seals are always visible in the Landing Bay. Although not the peak time for bird migration, unusual species do turn up: in our case, a very elusive Golden Oriole was present during our stay.

Day 1

Tuesday 9th June

We assembled on the quay at Ilfracombe ready to board MS Oldenburg, and handed over our luggage for loading into the hold. The boat was nearly full with day-trippers, college students on a field trip, and some researchers who were going to study sea slugs. Sea conditions were described as “moderate”, which was uncomfortable for some, but those who stayed up on deck were rewarded with sightings of many seabirds, including auks, Manx Shearwaters and smaller numbers of Kittiwakes and Fulmars. As we neared the island, seabird numbers increased, and we saw the first Grey Seals as we approached the jetty. We waited for the day-trippers to disembark before we assembled on the quay, ready to begin the walk up to the village.

Once the crowds had dispersed, we had time to look at the interesting flora as we made our way up the beach road, with highlights including large expanses of Kidney Vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*) and two big patches of Wood Vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*) on either side of the road. The real highlight was the endemic Lundy Cabbage (*Coincea wrightii*) in its typical location on the steep slopes, and nearby we spotted Balm-leaved Figwort (*Scrophularia scorodonia*), Rock Sea-spurrey (*Spergularia rupicola*) and Sheep’s-bit (*Jasione montana*). The road led us to the wooded Millcombe Valley, where our accommodation for the trip was located. We called in at Millcombe House and dropped off our day-packs, before continuing up the steps to the Marisco Tavern, where we stopped for lunch.

After a short break, we returned to the house and were impressed by the bird song in the surrounding trees. A particularly vocal Song Thrush entertained us, but we also picked out Blackcap, Willow Warbler and Chiffchaff. A small number of House Martins were spotted feeding overhead. We spent the afternoon exploring the south end of the island, calling in at the Castle, located in a commanding position overlooking the Landing Bay. It was very windy here so we continued along the south end of the island with its impressive cliffs, and although it was a bit hazy, we had good views to Hartland Point eleven miles to the south. There were some Swallows feeding here, seemingly almost at ground level, and we had occasional glimpses of Stonechat, Linnet and Wheatear, but because of the windy conditions smaller birds were keeping low down.

We got down on to our hands and knees when we were near the Rocket Pole Pond to search for the Small Adder’s-tongue (*Ophioglossum azoricum*), and were pleased to find quite a good colony, with many plants showing fertile fronds. A few rather strange-looking ‘Mallards’ were dabbling in the murky waters of Rocket Pole Pond. We carried on to look at the south-west point, where there were views of the west coast of the island, and we watched the

impressive Atlantic swell rolling in. We returned across the south-west field to the village, and then walked back down to Millcombe House where our luggage was waiting for us so: we got settled in to our rooms.

We went up to the Tavern for our evening meal, and then returned to the house to complete our checklists. Andrew set the moth trap and reminded everyone to listen out for the Manx Shearwaters, which can sometimes be heard passing over the house during the night. The weather was not suitable for us to go out on the cliffs to listen for them, but some of our party were lucky enough to hear some shearwaters calling late in the night.

Day 2

Wednesday 10th June

The first task of the day was to check the moth trap. There was a good selection of species caught overnight, despite some strong winds, so after these had been recorded, some were released, and some were kept back for a photography session later in the day.

We had our breakfast in the Tavern, and then set off to explore the west side of the island. Our first stop was at the old cemetery, at the highest point of the island, in the shadow of the Old Light. Sheep and deer are excluded from this area, and because of the unusually lush grass it was only just possible to pick out the remains of the original buildings here. A trip up the tower of the Old Light gave splendid views of the whole of the island, and the archaeological remains in the cemetery were more easily seen. We crossed the lighthouse compound wall to get on to Ackland's Moor, where we heard Skylarks in song and saw Meadow Pipits foraging in the short turf. A small herd of Sika Deer, all males with antlers in velvet, spotted us and looked alert, but they stayed where they were as we followed the path.

Just before reaching Quarter Wall, we turned down to the Fog Battery, an impressive structure built low down on the cliffs to warn shipping on foggy nights, when the lighthouse would not have been visible. This important site was undergoing some restoration, as in its completely exposed position, it has suffered structural damage. This has now become one of the best places on the island to watch seabirds, especially Puffins, which have greatly increased in numbers since rat eradication was completed twenty years ago. The Puffins were flying in and perching on the edge of the cliffs, giving the photographers some good opportunities. On the south side of the battery a number of Razorbills perched on rocks, and a family party of Wheatears was spotted just above the old buildings. We spent some time here enjoying the spectacle of the seabird colony before making our way back up the steep steps to rejoin the west side path.

We soon arrived at Quarter Wall, one of the oldest walls on the island, and headed for the Earthquake. This is a great fissure in the cliffs, thought to have been formed in the early eighteenth Century. We did not explore it, but could see that it supported a lush growth of ferns, mosses and liverworts. We followed the path around Jenny's Cove towards Half-way Wall, where we had planned to have lunch, but it was far too windy, so we crossed the wall by a very impressive stone stile and found some shelter on the other side. There was time to look at the seabird colonies on the Jenny's Cove cliffs, where many thousands of seabirds, in this case mostly Guillemots, were nesting. There were huge rafts of auks on the water below, and just a little further out to sea we could see a very large flock of Kittiwakes, probably numbering several hundred: as we watched, more and more came in to join them. After our picnic we headed for Three-quarter Wall, but stopped for a look at another colony of Small Adder's-tongues, and a few rather small plants of Allseed (*Radiola linoides*).

We climbed another impressive stone stile, and Andrew pointed out the Quaking Bog, which was not at all obvious until a few of us stepped on it and experienced the ground undulating beneath our feet. We had seen several parties of the resident Soay Sheep on our walk, and a few of them appeared to have twin lambs. They seemed to be as much at home on the steep cliffs as on the moorland on top of the island. We also encountered a few groups of the Feral Goats, with their variable coats and impressive horns. The sheep, goats and deer seemed not to interact, and the domesticated sheep were all confined to the south of the island below Quarter Wall. Other Lundy mammals we had noted included the resident Lundy Ponies, and Dexter cattle, introduced for conservation grazing.



Heath Spotted Orchid



Golden Hair Lichen

Following the wall east, we arrived at the island's only road, which then provided a fairly easy walk to the north end of the island. We soon realised that the walls were not evenly spaced, but we pressed on to the north end and were rewarded by an impressive view of the lonely North Light, with a fierce tide-race beyond it. A few energetic members of the group made their way down the steps to have a look around, while others remained at the top to watch the seabirds below us. There were a few sheltered spots, but it was very windy in places, and most of the smaller birds, such as the Wheatears, were keeping a low profile. We had been asked to look out for colour-ringed Wheatears, but this proved to be very difficult.

We then set off on the three-mile walk back to the south of the island, following the road all the way. After the great numbers of seabirds on the cliffs, bird life on the top of the island was rather sparse by comparison: the most frequent birds were small family parties of Linnets, Meadow Pipits, Skylarks, and as we neared the village area, Stonechats, Robins and Pied Wagtails. There were Swallows feeding overhead, and when we reached the shelter of Millcombe House a few House Martins were noted. Lundy's House Sparrows have apparently declined sharply in the last two years, but there were still small groups in the village area, and wherever there were sheep, there seemed to be small flocks of Starlings.

After a much-needed tea break, we spent some time in the garden photographing the moths kept back from last night's trapping session. Most of them obliged by resting on the lichen-covered wall long enough for us to get some photographs.

We took our evening meal in the Tavern and then returned to the house to go through our checklists, and to talk about the plans for the next day. After a very full day most of us were ready for an early night, but the light sleepers again reported hearing the Manx Shearwaters when it was really dark.

Day 3

Thursday 11th June

The weather did not look so promising today, with strong wind again and rain early on, so we delayed our departure for a while. Low cloud over the island was obscuring the top of the church tower when we went up for breakfast, but it was clear in the Millcombe Valley. Sea conditions looked quite wild, and we were told that the Oldenburg would not be sailing today. There was another good haul of moths in the trap, with some good specimens of Pale Tussock, and a very attractive Small Blood-vein amongst the twenty or so species caught.

We set off to explore the east side of the island, and followed the upper path, which gave us good views of the more sheltered areas of the island. We spotted quite a few Sika Deer in the bracken, and found ourselves looking down on the Swallows and House Martins feeding. We eventually reached the ruined Belle Vue Cottages, which once housed the officials who ran the ill-fated Lundy Granite Company. The walls supported some good colonies of ferns, and surprising numbers of Garden Snails. We made our way down the narrow path to the attractive Quarry Pond, where the resident Golden Orfe fish sensed that we were there, and came to the surface for some crumbs. We climbed up to the Timekeeper's Hut which was a good sheltered spot for our picnic.

The next part of our route took us down an incline to the main working area of the old quarries, where a terrace had been constructed to enable massive granite blocks to be moved around. A number of huge quarries had been excavated, and these were now colonized by lush vegetation and provided some good shelter on the east side. The boggy area in the largest area had some interesting plants, including Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) and Bog Pimpernel (*Lysimachia tenella*). The path eventually led us up to the top of the island again, where we joined the main track. Just a short distance off the track was a scorched area littered with the remains of a Heinkel He-111 plane, which had crashed here over eighty years ago, during the Second World War. The vegetation has still not recovered in this area.

Heading south on the track, we could see Pondsbury, Lundy's largest body of freshwater, where a mixed flock of gulls was preening and bathing. Some Highland Cattle, introduced to the island for conservation grazing, were spotted here. We made our way down the slope through the tussocks of Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) until it got too boggy to move easily, and found a few good specimens of Heath Spotted Orchid (*Dactylorhiza maculata*). Nearer to the water were some spikes of Bog Asphodel, just coming in to flower. Back on the main path, we headed south and found more of the Highland Cattle near Quarter Wall Pond, where some of the resident Mallard were resting. When we reached Millcombe House, there was plenty of time for a closer look at the moths and to do some photography. We enjoyed another evening meal in the Tavern, and then spent some time back at the house going through our checklists.

Day 4

Friday 12th June

After the usual morning pattern of checking the moth trap and taking breakfast in the Tavern, we returned to Millcombe House, and then set off to explore the south end of the island. We followed the beach road down, and saw the roadworks that were being carried out to restore the area of a recent landslip. We had a look in the cave at the start of the beach road where the Cave Spider (*Meta menardi*) is often found, and we did find lots of the characteristic hanging egg cases, but no adult spiders.

We then tackled the steps leading up to the South Lighthouse which is constructed on an outcrop of slates and shales, and not the Lundy granite which makes up the rest of the island. The plants were rather different here, with much more Sea Carrot (*Daucus carota* subsp. *gummifer*) and Kidney Vetch and very lush grasses and ferns on the steeper sections. We explored the lighthouse compound where we found Western Clover (*Trifolium occidentale*), Knotted Clover (*Trifolium striatum*), Western Eyebright (*Euphrasia tetraquetra*) and large patches of Thyme (*Thymus polytrichus*).

The lighthouse was a good vantage point for watching the tide-race off the south-east point of the island, where there was plenty of seabird activity, and we also found Wheatear and Rock Pipit here. There was an impressive view from here of the Castle, supported by the massive buttress of Lundyite, and it was clear why that location was chosen in the thirteenth century. We made our way back down the steps to the jetty, where a number of jellyfishes were spotted, and there was plenty of activity from the seals, with some apparently watching us from the water, and quite a few hauled out on the rocks.

We returned to Millcombe House for a late lunch, and then spent a relaxing afternoon exploring the many paths and trails in the valley, and visiting the church to look at the displays set out by the sea slug research team. Sadly, the Golden Oriole which some visitors had glimpsed and others had heard in song eluded us, but there was plenty of other bird life in the valley. One opportunistic Swallow swooped down and caught one of the moths we had just released, but the other moths seemed to settle on the walls quite safely. The final tally was twenty-nine species caught overnight, and we also added a few species identified as leaf-miners on Hogweed, Kidney-vetch and Spear-leaved Orache.

After our evening meal in the Tavern, we stayed on to listen to a fascinating talk about the nudibranchs (sea slugs) found in the waters around the island. The research team had recorded over thirtyspecies, some of which we had seen on display in the church. There had apparently been some changes to the populations in the forty years since the first survey, with some new species indicating changes in sea temperature.

It was a calm and quite clear night, and we could see the lights on the mainland very clearly. The night sky was very impressive as we returned to Millcombe House.

Day 5

Saturday 13th June

As this was to be our final day on Lundy, we had to get our luggage ready for collection, and vacate Millcombe House. We had breakfast in the Tavern as usual, and then met up to walk up to the old garden of Stoneycroft, which was once the home of the island's farmer. Sadly, the garden has been neglected for many years and was

rather overgrown, although it did seem to be an ideal, sheltered spot for butterflies, bees and other insects, as there were plenty of nectar sources.

We decided to have a second visit to the Battery, to look at the seabirds again. It was not so windy this time and, in the calmer, sunny conditions we could see large numbers of Puffins in flight over the water, with several coming in to land at the edge of the cliffs. A few were returning with fish. We then headed for Jenny's Cove, where conditions were also much calmer than on our first visit, so it was easier to see the huge colonies of cliff-nesting Guillemots and Razorbills. There were more Puffins here as well, with many seen entering burrows on a near-vertical grassy slope, and there were large rafts of auks on the water, stretching far out from the cliffs. This was a good picnic spot, so we spent some time here enjoying the calm sunny conditions which were a contrast with earlier in the trip. There was time for a gentle stroll back to the village before we needed to be down at the jetty, so we stopped for another look at the crashed Heinkel, and then the slopes above Pondsburry, where we found more Heath Spotted Orchids in flower.

We had been told that there was almost a full load of passengers on the boat today, so we decided to get down to the jetty in plenty of time, to ensure good seats for the return journey to Ilfracombe. Those who wanted to sit up on deck found places on the port side, and we were rewarded soon after leaving the Landing Bay with a brief sighting of an Ocean Sunfish, followed by some Common Dolphins which headed for the boat and stayed with us for a while. The journey back, in quite calm conditions, was very pleasant, and we continued to spot seabirds, including Puffins, until we were almost back in port. For most of the journey there were small groups of Manx Shearwaters flying by, easily picked out by their characteristic flight pattern.

We docked under the shadow of Damian Hirst's 'Verity' statue, and waited for the day-trippers to disembark before we left the boat to collect our luggage, which was being unloaded on to the quay. This is where our brief but action-packed trip to Lundy came to an end, and we said our goodbyes before heading off to our various destinations.

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

I=introduced		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓			✓
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓			✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓	✓			✓
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>		✓			✓
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		✓			✓
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓	H	H	H	✓
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓			✓	✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓				✓
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓			
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓		✓	
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓		✓	✓
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓		✓
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			✓		✓
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				H	✓
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓			✓	✓
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓		✓	✓	
'Channel' Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava x flavissima</i>	✓				✓
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				✓	✓
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>					✓
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Mammals

I=Introduced		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				✓	✓
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>					✓
Sika Deer - I	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Highland Cattle - I	<i>Bos taurus</i>		✓	✓	✓	
Feral Goat - I	<i>Capra hircus</i>				✓	
Soay Sheep - I	<i>Ovis aries</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
Lundy Pony - I	<i>Equus caballus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Reptiles

		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
European Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>			✓		

Fishes

I=Introduced		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
Golden Orfe - I	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>			✓		
Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>					✓

Butterflies

		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				✓	✓
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				✓	
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓			✓	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓				✓
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>				✓	✓

Moths

		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
Common Swift	<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>		1	1	4	
Peach Blossom	<i>Thyatira batis</i>		1			
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginipunctata</i>			1	1	
Small Blood-vein	<i>Scopula imitaria</i>			1		
Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>		1	1	2	
Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>		3	4	2	
Slender Pug	<i>Eupithecia tenuiata</i>		1	2	1	
Foxglove Pug	<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>				2	
Brown Silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>		1	2	3	
Peppered Moth	<i>Biston betularia</i>			1	2	
Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>			1	2	
Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>		✓	✓	✓	
The Annulet	<i>Charissa obscurata</i>		2	1	1	

		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
Buff-tip	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>		1	1	1	
Pale Tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>		2	7	6	
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>		6	8	6	
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>		3	1	4	
The Uncertain	<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria</i>				2	
Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>			3	3	
Marbled Minor	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>			✓		
Middle-barred Minor	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>				1	
Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>		23	24	26	
Marbled Coronet	<i>Hadena confusa</i>		11	6	3	
Barrett's Marbled Coronet	<i>Conisania andalusica</i>		✓	✓		
The Lychnis	<i>Hadena bicruris</i>			1	1	
Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>			1		
Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>		3	2	3	
The Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>		1	3	3	
Flame Shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>		1	2		
Small Square-spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>				2	
Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>				3	

Other insects

		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
a "Dumbledore" Beetle	<i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>		✓			✓
Sexton Beetle	<i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i>			✓		
Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>				✓	
Lundy Cabbage Beetle	<i>Psylliodes luridipennis</i>				✓	
a flea beetle	<i>Psylliodes napi</i>				✓	✓
Lundy Cabbage Leaf Weevil - E	<i>Ceutorynchus contractus pallipes</i>	✓			✓	

Arachnids

		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
Cave Spider	<i>Meta menardi</i>	E			E	

Jellies

		June 2026				
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13
Compass Jellyfish	<i>Chrysaora hysoscella</i>					✓
Moon Jellyfish	<i>Aurelia aurita</i>					✓
Mauve Stinger	<i>Pelagia noctiluca</i>					✓

Lichens

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location(s)
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair Lichen	scarce, on heather stems near Earthquake
<i>Verucaria maura</i>	Black Tar Lichen	very common on rocks above high tide
<i>Caloplaca marina</i>	Orange Sea Lichen	very common on rocks above high tide
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	an orange encrusting lichen	rocks and walls
<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>	Sea Ivory	on cliffs and walls
<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	Map Lichen	smooth rocks on beach road

Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location(s)
Pteridophytes	Ferns	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	common, especially on east side slopes
<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Small Adder's-tongue	short grass area, Rocket Pole Pond
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	quarries
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	Battery walls, beach road walls
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	common on walls
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	scarce, high on wall in village
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	common on walls
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback	colony on wall near Blue Bung
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	Millcombe
<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	Hay-scented Buckler Fern	east side slopes, quarries
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern	Millcombe
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	Millcombe
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern	scarce, damp area in quarries
<i>Athyrium filix-foemina</i>	Lady Fern	Millcombe
Flowering plants		
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family	
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	Grassy area near church
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	in ruined buildings
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	grassy areas, common
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	Sea Mouse-ear	near Castle, short grass area
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	east side
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	Castle area, rocks on west side
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	on rocks and walls
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	Millcombe Pond, finished flowering
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Millcombe
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved Crowfoot	flowering in ditch near Quarter Wall
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	common in wet areas
Droseraceae	Sundew Family	
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	Sphagnum patch in quarry
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family	
<i>Coincya wrightii</i>	Lundy Cabbage (endemic)	on slopes above beach road
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvy-grass	mostly finished flowering, village area
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress	in seed, Millcombe, Blue Bung Wall
<i>Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum</i>	Water-cress	Millcombe Pond
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	village area
Asteraceae	Daisy Family	
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumnal Hawkbit	grassy slopes, south end

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location(s)
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	grassy area above beach road
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	Millcombe Lawn
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Mayweed	common on paths and tracks
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	Millcombe
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	dry slopes near Castle, Benjamin's Chair
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	Millcombe, east side slopes
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	grassy area near Old Light
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	around Government House
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	Millcombe
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	village area
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	tops of walls, Battery
Ericaceae	Heather Family	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather/Ling	common beyond Quarter Wall
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	common beyond Quarter Wall
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	damp areas, beyond Quarter Wall
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	leaves only, east side slopes
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	tracks and paths, Battery steps
<i>Lysimachia tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel	boggy areas, Quarries
<i>Lysimachia minima</i>	Chaffweed	very small specimens, Quarter Wall pond
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	west side slopes and cliffs
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	walls in village
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	on walls and on rocky sites
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	common on top of island
Boraginaceae	Borage Family	
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	near Castle
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not	wet area near Quarter Wall gate
Rosaceae	Rose Family	
<i>Potentilla repens</i>	Creeping Tormentil	Millcombe
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	very common in grassy areas
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	Millcombe
Fabaceae	Pea and Bean Family	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	South Light slopes
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Millcombe
<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch	lower slopes of beach road
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	tops of walls in village
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	near Old Light in fields
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	very common, grassy areas
<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot Clover	short grass areas, Rocket Pole
<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover	scarce, beside Millcombe path
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>maritimus</i>	Broom	beach road slopes, quarries
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	very common
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western/Dwarf Gorse	common, especially north of Quarter Wall
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	in ditches near church
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	common in grassy areas
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Common Bird's-foot	short grassy areas, Castle
Linaceae	Flax Family	
<i>Radiola linoides</i>	Allseed	Kistvaen Pond

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location(s)
Polygalaceae	Milkwort Family	
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	near Pondsburg
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	Rocket Pole Pond area
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade/Bittersweet	quarries
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	not in flower, near Benjamin's Chair
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family	
<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea storksbill	common in dry, stony areas, Quarries
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	Millcombe
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	Millcombe
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	Village area
Lamiaceae	Mint Family	
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	common, but not yet in flower
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Millcombe
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Betony	leaves only
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme	open areas near Castle and south end
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	Millcombe
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family	
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	rocky and bare areas, Castle
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	village area
Hypericaceae	St John's-wort Family	
<i>Hypericum elodes</i>	Marsh St John's-wort	not yet in flower, Pondsburg
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St John's-wort	Belle Vue cottages
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Elegant St John's Wort	quarries
Apiaceae	Carrot Family	
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	common in damp grassy areas
<i>Smyrniolus olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	under trees in Millcombe, seed heads
<i>Daucus carota (gummifera)</i>	Sea Carrot	South Lighthouse
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Millcombe
<i>Heliosciadium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress	Millcombe Pond
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	grassy areas near church
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	Old Light compound
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge-parsley	grass verge in village
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	not in flower, beach road area
Scrophulariaceae	Foxglove Family	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	common on walls in village area
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	east side slopes
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	beach road slopes
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	Millcombe
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family	
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	damp areas, south end
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	east side
Liliaceae	Lily Family	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo Pint	Millcombe
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	seed heads only, common
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	not in flower, Pondsburg
Iridaceae	Iris Family	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	Millcombe Pond
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family	
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	in damp area near Pondsburg

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location(s)
	Grasses, Sedges and Rushes	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	Millcombe
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cotton-grass	Pondbury
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	very common
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	slopes above Battery
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor Grass	dominant species, Pondbury
<i>Bromus hordaceus</i>	Soft Brome	dry areas, wall tops, south end
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass	walls in village
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot Grass	common, Millcombe
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	common, Pondbury
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	damp areas on tracks
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush	near Quarter Wall
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	very common, grassy areas, walls
<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock Sedge	St John's Valley
<i>Eleogiton fluitans</i>	Floating Club-rush	Kistvaen Pond
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike Rush	Kistvaen Pond